

We regret to notice that our neighbor of the Standard does not take our suggestions of last week in the kindly spirit in which they were made. We beg to assure him that we have not the least idea of applying to Mr. Buchanan for his place, nor do we think it at all probable that we shall very soon seek to secure the favor of his patron by becoming an advocate of the "Leocompton swindle." We have heretofore declared our willingness, and even preference, that he should retain the place while his bestowment remains in present hands—and as proof of the sincerity of our regards, we will be pardoned for referring to the fact that we have for years been donating to him the little patronage connected with the office which both the law and professional usage assigns to us. Our caution was solely directed to put him on his guard against the machinations of those of his own political household who desire to see the uplifted axe fall and his head brought forth "in a charger."

In regard to the repetition of an insinuation which is frequently made in that sheet, that the Gazette, in discussing political or other questions, is influenced by mercenary considerations, and ready to sacrifice principle for pecuniary gain—it will be time enough to answer an allegation of the kind when it assumes a tangible shape; and as there is in existence and easy of access an editorial record extending from the time we returned our majority to the present date, we commend an examination of it in order to make good any charge of the kind that it may warrant; or, if this tender is declined, would respectfully suggest that an abandonment of the habit of insinuation in such contemptible insinuations would better comport with fair dealing and that spirit of courtesy which usually governs editorial intercourse.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th inst., four days later than those furnished by the Africa, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons, leave has been granted to Lord Palmerston to introduce a bill making conspiracy to murder a felony. The vote stood three to one.

IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS, on the 8th inst., Lord Lyndhurst enquired whether any communication had passed between the British and French Governments, respecting certain insulting paragraphs in the Paris Monitor. He considered that the French Government, by authorizing the publication of such articles, was guilty of an offence against the dignity of the British Crown.

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ELISHA KENT KANE. A Biography. By WM. ELDER. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 416. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia. We are indebted to the Western Agents, Follet, Foster & Co., Columbus, for a copy of this interesting book, which every one who has read the works and admirer of the character of the daring explorer, will of course be anxious to secure. The task of writing his biography was committed to competent hands, and it has been ably and faithfully executed. In addition to the Biography proper, the work is enriched with an Appendix, containing letters of personal recollection from three of the survivors of Dr. Kane's party, together with the "Obsequies," prepared by direction of the City Council of Philadelphia, as a permanent memorial of that long funeral triumph with which a nation conducted a lady to her tomb. We learned a lady is now selling the work in this place, and for that purpose will call on our citizens generally.

The stand taken by a portion of the Democracy on the Leocompton Constitution compels them to acknowledge the truth of what they have hitherto denounced as misrepresentations and lies on the part of their opponents, in regard to the doings of the pro-slavery party and their Government backers in Kansas during the last few years. The truth is the Leocompton swindle is but the natural fruit and legitimate result of a long series of outrages and frauds equally as reprehensible in character as the grand finale—and they cannot denounce effectively and consistently the latter without including those which led to it.

Associations 221 Churches 47 Licenses 310 Ordained Ministers 850

They have a Theological Institution at Fairmount, Cincinnati, and a University at Granville, both in a flourishing condition. Their contributions for Home Missions, expended monthly within the State, amounts to about 6,000 per annum. They also raise annually for Foreign Missions and Bible Distribution, from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

Senator Hale's friends represent his speech on the Kansas and Slavery question as the ablest effort he ever made. Some of them, writing from Washington, say: "A great many senators and other crowded around Mr. Hale to congratulate him upon his speech, among them, Francis P. Blair, Sen., the old Ajax of Tetamou, Gen. Jackson's administration, and Senator Benjamin Mason, ex-Governor of Maine. He is a glorious fellow, and has only one fault—he does hate slavery a little too hard."

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STIPULATED INQUIRY.—The Administration party will be borne in mind have a majority of one on the Committee appointed under the Harris Resolution to investigate the inquiries in which the Leocompton Constitution was brought forth. This one gives the President and his friends control of the committee, and it will be seen by our despatches from Washington, the design is, to exercise that control in the same arbitrary spirit which has characterized their policy from the beginning. The object now is to smother all inquiry into the fraud and, with that view, every proposition to send for papers and papers has thus far been voted down. The people of Kansas are thus to be cheated all the way through, and the President's boast, that he would "put the Constitution through Congress in thirty days or less," seems to be in a fair way for fulfillment! The Administration, hence may lay claim to least credit for the statistics of the denunciation in the State, for the conventional year ending October 1st. From these returns it appears they have in Ohio:

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They have a Theological Institution at Fairmount, Cincinnati, and a University at Granville, both in a flourishing condition. Their contributions for Home Missions, expended monthly within the State, amounts to about 6,000 per annum. They also raise annually for Foreign Missions and Bible Distribution, from \$5,000 to \$5,500.

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CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—The private Calendar was taken up. Mr. Herson said that Mr. Davis wished to reply to some remarks made by others on the Army bill, before a vote was taken, and moved for a postponement, which was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

House.—Mr. Hard (N. Y.) rose to a privileged question and sent up to the Clerk to read a letter from Burns, of Ohio, to the following effect: "You took occasion, on Friday, to read from the New York Tribune a false and foul slander against me, the same as I have known the charges set forth; it was, would disgrace me from holding a seat in this House, and you repeated the slander without provocation. I pronounce the paragraph a slander of the foulest kind. If you suppose me guilty of the crime of falsehood, and innocent, you should set me right."

Mr. Hoard desired to respond to the letter but objections were made. He insisted that he had a right to be heard, on the ground that Mr. Burns' letter was threatening and calculated to intimidate him. Mr. Burnett (Ky.) called Mr. Hoard to order saying that he could explain by letter. Mr. Giddings (O.) wanted to know whether the friends of Burns would insist upon a reply. Objections were made.

On motion it was resolved that when the House adjourn it shall be until Tuesday next. The private Calendar was then taken up. Mr. Hatch made a personal statement, and said that during his absence yesterday Mr. Zollicoffer made a personal allusion to him. He sought to bring before the House credible authority for his existence, namely, a journal of New York. He did not touch the genuineness of the paper. The gentleman Zollicoffer alluded to as false, Mr. Zollicoffer were right, then he was an issue with the authority. When I make a personal issue with any gentleman, in or outside of the House, I am responsible, but cannot be directed by a member of the House involving the constitutional rights of fellow citizens by the gentleman giving it a personal or local application. Such an issue may exist in Tennessee, and I do not allege that Mr. Zollicoffer or any other gentleman had to such obligations. He had merely expressed his belief that men in taking such issues, acted in direct violation of the constitution.

Mr. Zollicoffer said that possibly he had misrepresented the spirit actuating Mr. Hatch. The objection which he had read at those of the American party, was either in the letter or spirit of those administered, in Tennessee. Being a member of the American party, he felt it to be his duty to throw off the imputation that the obligations were treated as a matter of course. Mr. Gifford, interposing, said he would have preferred that Mr. Zollicoffer had not replied as Mr. Hatch had acknowledged that he was elected by foreign votes. (Confusion and cries of order.)

Mr. Zollicoffer, in reply, said he did not wish to make a personal issue. He had misapprehended Mr. Hatch he had nothing more to say. Mr. Hoard, in personal explanation sent to the Chair a paper, reciting that a statement had been made by a member of the House, that Mr. Burns had stated to the latter, on the subject of his (Burns') vote on the Kansas Committee resolution, that he was to have certain official patronage at his disposal; that Mr. Burns, by thus freely avowing his services, laid a ground for the belief that improper influences had been exerted to bias his vote, and concluded with a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether improper attempts had been made by persons in the Executive Department, or other persons to influence the vote of the members of the House by the promise of patronage.

Mr. Hoard disclaimed any personal animosity against Mr. Burns, but said that he did not wish to be diverted from his purpose by side issues. Last Friday, he said in the House, that the Executive Department was endeavoring to influence votes by the bestowal of patronage, and circumstances connected with Mr. Burns justified the charge. Mr. Burnett objected to gentlemen bringing a personal charge against a member of the House, under the guise of a privileged question. Mr. Burns had pronounced the charge as false, and was responsible for what he had said.

Pending the question the House adjourned until Tuesday. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriations. Mr. Burroughs indicated the North from the charge of sectionalism, preferred by the Southern gentlemen, referring to the statistical facts showing the disproportion of expenditures of the Government, in behalf of the South over the North, and contrasting the superiority of the North over the South, in industry, wealth, population, education, &c.

Mr. Burroughs proceeded to denounce Pierce and Buchanan for their course on the Kansas question, when Mr. Smith (Va.) called him to order saying, it was disgraceful in gentlemen denouncing in this floor a co-religionist of the Government. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Burroughs would be happy if he could say, in his heart that he honored James Buchanan, but he must be allowed to speak his candid opinion, and was proceeding, when Mr. Smith again interrupted him.

Much confusion occurred, during which his hour closed. Mr. Curry (Ala.) contended that the Leocompton Constitution was adopted under the forms of law by conservative and law abiding men, and was opposed only by factious and rebel. The action of the Convention was conclusive and it is absurd to say that the Legislature of Kansas can interfere with it. The Constitution is valid without its submission to the people. Some of his friends speak of compromise, like his colleague. If Congress was to order the submission of the Constitution to the people, it would be a violation of the organic act, and a direct intervention in the affairs of Kansas, which would be emphatically endorsed by the people of Illinois. He alluded to the threat of a dissolution, saying that the Confederacy was worth more to the South than all the negroes ever owned. The Union is a priceless gem to both the North and the South. He referred to the fact of Cabinet officers coming into Congress and endeavoring to subvert independent thought and coercing members to vote contrary to their consciences. He would never bow his knee to a man in the subsisting of Executive favor. If prescription comes let it come. The President has no better title than those who differ with him in the

affairs of Kansas. If the Kansas policy prevails, the Democratic party in the next Congress would be in a hopeless minority. Mr. Andrews (N. Y.) opposed the Leocompton Constitution, saying that under no conceivable circumstances would he vote for additional slave States into the Union. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Bell (Tenn.) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee, respecting his opposition to the Nebraska bill and its introduction of the Leocompton Constitution, and intimating that he ought to resign. He referred to the date of the resolutions of the 10th of February, four years after the vote was given, which resolutions were original, and said that it had been usual when the constituents of a member of Congress felt aggrieved at his course, to act promptly.

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Mr. Fillmore who had declared that he had been a member of Congress, he would have voted against the Nebraska act, yet he had received sixty-six thousand votes in Tennessee for President; also Mr. Etheridge, who voted against the Nebraska act, was returned to Congress by an increased vote. He thought that the Nebraska act was a compromise, and that the Nebraska act was a compromise, and that the Nebraska act was a compromise.

Mr. Johnson (Tenn.) replied, showing that in 1834, before the passage of the Nebraska act, the Tennessee Legislature passed resolutions approving of that measure and requesting the members of Congress from Tennessee to support it. The Nebraska Act was also the main issue at the election of 1856. He contended, therefore, that a large majority of the people of Tennessee condemned Mr. Bell's course.

He asked Mr. Bell whether he would vote for the Leocompton Constitution, with or without instructions. Mr. Bell replied that he would not vote in consequence of instructions, unless fully convinced of their propriety. He would follow the will of the people of the subject in all the bearings and consequences.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to draw a parallel between Mr. Owen's course and Mr. Bell's position at a disadvantage in the eyes of the South. He hoped that there would be no more compromises. Mr. Bell complained of his colleague's speech as the bitterest, most insulting and personal ever conducted by a member of the Senate, and he would like to see the Senator, or any other who should back him. (Sensation.)

Mr. Seward asked Mr. Bell to give way for adjournment. Mr. Bell assented, and said that he was ready to yield to his course. Mr. Post pressed him to yield and thus stop discussion. Mr. Bell would willingly yield the floor for an executive session, provided he should have the floor to-morrow.

Mr. King asked that the Kansas bill be made the order of the day for Thursday. Mr. King objected. Adjourned.

LAW.—During the present session the Legislature has passed the following general acts: Appropriating money to meet expenses. Allowing Lake county to borrow money for bridge purposes. Authorizing the Board of education of Athens to borrow money for school house purposes. Authorizing the city council of Lancaster to borrow money to build a City Hall and other buildings. Repealing the law regulating the fees of county officers.

Repealing the act prohibiting the Hocking Railroad running to the Ohio river. Changing the terms of holding courts in the north west district; and amending the act to establish a code of civil procedure. The object of legislation thus far, appears to have been directed towards the repeal of the laws of last winter, and to allow corporations to borrow money. (Columbus Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Committee to investigate the alleged corruption in connection with the passage of the Tariff Act, have examined five witnesses and summoned fifteen others. Walcott remains in jail, firm in his determination not to comply with the demands of the committee. His friends continue to visit him. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been notified that Williamson, who forcibly brought him to Washington from New York as a witness, has entered suit against him in consequence.

The United States Deputy Marshal, throughout yesterday and to-day, vainly endeavored to get on the track of Clay and Calhoun. Various absurd and contradictory reports are in circulation, but it is understood that the challenge has been withdrawn as preliminary to a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties, which there seems to be little if any doubt but that it will be effected, according to the present indications.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—But little has been done in the Ohio Legislature during the past week, except the introduction of new bills. The most important among them was the bill introduced into the House by Mr. Rankin providing for the sale of all or part of the Public Works of the State, therein enumerated; the proceeds to be paid into the State Treasury, and added to the Sinking Fund. The bill divides the Public Works into three sections: the first comprehends the Ohio Canal, Muskingum Improvement, Hocking and Wallonding Canals with all their lands and appurtenances; the second comprehends the Miami and Erie Canals, and all the lands and appurtenances, and the third section consists of the Western Reserve and Maumee Road, with toll-houses and lands.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to punish seduction of women less than eighteen years of age with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than three years. Two other important bills were introduced, one for the preservation of the canal elections, and the other to restore the canal contracts suspended by the late Legislature, to discontinue all suits now pending in regard to them, and to authorize the Attorney General in any case where he shall deem it proper to have them prosecuted, to prosecute the contractors in the name of the State.

The amendment to the Fee Bill proposed by Mr. Langdon, of Hamilton county, and designed to reduce the salaries of certain officers in that county to a reasonable proportion, has at last been carried. The bill, as amended, and finally passed affects the decrease of Auditor's salary, in Hamilton county, 20 per cent; Probate Judge, 20 per cent; and the County Clerk, 25 per cent. Criminal cases, provided the payment is made within ninety days of the final judgment.

THE BETS DECIDED.—The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact, that the bets, as to whether Kansas would or would not be a slave State, are effectively decided by the President's Message. In that remarkable document the President says: "Kansas is, at this moment as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina." A Democrat President would be good authority, and all those gentlemen had better walk up to the Captain's office and settle.

COMMERCIAL. Ought the Rate of Interest to be Restricted by Law? I think that Legislators often err by undue attempts to restrict men in the exercise of their natural rights. In this class of Legislation I place laws limiting the rate of interest. For the greater part of the world the organization of Ohio interest above six per cent has been illegal. This restriction, in times past, as well as the present, has done more to benefit